

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
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 All letters on any business should be post-paid to insure attention.

ADDRESS
 Adopted by the American Party,
 AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,
 June, 1857.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American Party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our principles. We are ready to-day as we were yesterday to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as we were yesterday to stand fast by our vows of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sections of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of a defeat.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well meant and well done. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate of the mis-called Republican party. It was a cruel and unfeeling sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as is sometimes the case, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which is merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despondency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in principle. Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the want of which is one of the great evils of the times—and to accomplish which ought to unite the good men of all parties—there has been either a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a bold participation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry law where all could see and know who, under the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed the American party endeavored to secure those whose reforms which are essential either to an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise. Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization laws, so that while the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not infrequently work together at the North to destroy the American organization. And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing principles and dial measures for admitted great public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the alien has conferred upon him privileges which he is known to the native-born citizen, to day a foreigner paper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose service has been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another section of the country become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of mere speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation in both our Federal and State governments. Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race and, whether well meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political difference between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good. When differences of opinion come, as come they will, they must be settled, not by extermination and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection—the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitution and the law must, therefore, at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

and of the press, the right of the people peacefully to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the States over their own territories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of personal impertinence. If all men in all sections of the country, could realize where their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own self-assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There are many and vital questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

- 1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.
- 2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.
- 3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.
- 4th. The union of Church and State must be prevented.
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- 10th. The naturalization laws must be amended.
- 11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.
- 12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitution which requires the President of the United States to be a native born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualifications with the President—which, in the foreign born imposes a nine years' residence, after naturalization, as qualification of a candidate for the United States Senate, and a residence of seven years, after naturalization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—which forbids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of an established Religion, are all part and parcel of our faith and principles. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is, above and beyond all other records of political creeds, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only not what it was in times past, but which seems to have outlived its consistency, usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds. It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of law in the territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natural ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly turbulence, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent like, have crept into the bosom of the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of less magnitude also attract our attention. The public domain, secured by a common treasure and a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation is distributed without regard to the general ownership, and with a lavishness of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the government to its ancient landmarks and to the American party? Where else is there a sure hope of the union of the States with that free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?

We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the great Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-loved, Heaven protected Father of our common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and hearty of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-operation of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound in the fair frame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."

ERASTUS BROOKS, of New York.
 ANTHONY KENNEDY, of Maryland.
 R. V. THOMPSON, of Indiana.
 VESPAIAN ELLIS, of Washington, D. C.
 W. F. SWITZLER, of Missouri.
 J. M. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky.
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 Sept. 9, 1857—ly.

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GORIN & GAZLAY,
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 LOUISVILLE, KY.

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 TAYLOR, TURNER & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
 G. H. MONROE & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
 W. L. FARNER, Louisville, Ky.
 July 28, 1857—ly.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK.
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telephone Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties. Dec. 7, 1856—ly.

JOHN RODMAN,
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Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Moore's Telegraph Office.

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 (Formerly of Kentucky.)
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WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of Debts for non-residents in any part of the State. Always, as business calls, will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus clients kept always advised of their affairs. And having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.

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 COVINGTON, KY.

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ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
 Attorney and Counselor at Law,
 LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and Upperstreets. [May 23, 1856—ly.]

J. H. KINKEAD,
 Attorney and Counselor at Law,
 GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857—ly.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL
 HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business here described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.

March 30, 1857—ly.

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 LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE—COURT-PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.
 Residence—East of Sixth, near Broadway.
 June 4, 1857—ly.

FRANK BEDFORD,
 Attorney at Law,
 VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1856—ly.

T. N. LINDSEY,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His Office is in his residence, near P. Switzer's, entrance on Washington street. Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1856, 751—ly.

S. D. MORRIS,
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WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.

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 CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER,
 AND
 LAND SURVEYOR.

Office at Smith, Bradley & Co., Land Agents, 96 Randolph street, South side, between Clark and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
 Sept. 14, 1853—ly.

OWEN & OWEN,
 Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,
 STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,
 MAIN STREET,
 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Jan. 30, 1857—ly.

BOOK BINDING.
 A. C. KECORN informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has returned to his old home in Frankfort, and will give his whole attention to the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

WILL BIND BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

His Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's La Office. Frankfort, July 31, 1847—773—ly.

DENTAL SURGERY,
 BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office, at his residence on Main street. Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

CASES FRESH PEACHES AND 12 CASES PINE APPLE, in store and for sale by
 April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE,
 St. Clair Street,
 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

ARE now in receipt of their unusually large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the richest and most elegant stock of SILKS AND FANCY GOODS probably ever exhibited in this city:

PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
 LYONS SILK VELVETS,
 FLOUNCED ROBES, silk and Worsted.
 ROBES A QUILLE,
 RICH PRINTED D'LANES,
 SAKOY PLAIDS,
 PLAIN PLAINES,
 ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS.
 PRINTED FLANNELS,
 COBBERG AND ALPACAS,
 BLACK CHAPE MERINO,
 BOMBAZINES,
 GINGHAMS,
 SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND FURS,
 SASH AND SIDE RIBBONS.

Special attention is requested to their large stock of SHEETING, SHIRTINGS, LINENS, & WHITE GOODS, consisting in part of PLAIN WHITE ORGANDIES, ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SETS, HOOSIERY AND GLOVES, STEEL, and all kinds of Hoop Skirts, with a full stock of all kinds of goods kept in our line.

We will be in receipt of goods by Express during the season, and by the Great East can furnish all goods not on hand, at the shortest notice and lowest figures. It will afford us a pleasure to show our goods to all.

Remember low prices and quick sales is our way of doing business.
 Sept. 2, 1857—ly. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

A CHOICE SUPPLY FAMILY GROCERIES, SEEDS OF ALL KINDS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
 AT
W. A. GAINES,
 GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE,
 Brown's Building, opposite the Post-Office, FRANKFORT, KY.

Terms Four Months. All accounts due on the 1st January, 1st May, and 1st September.

I AM NOW RECEIVING A CHOICE SUPPLY OF Groceries, &c., consisting of
 100 lbs Salt;
 4 bbls N. O. Sugar;
 6 bbls Crushed Sugar;
 6 bbls Granulated Sugar;
 1 bbl Pulverized Sugar;
 Rio, Java, and Lagura Coffee;
 Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky Tobacco;
 Molasses and Syrup, in bbls, ½ & ¼ bbls;
 Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
 Sardines in 10, 20 and 40 b boxes;
 German, Russian and Toilet Soap;
 Port, Madeira, and Champagne Wine;
 French Brandy, and Old Bourbon Whisky;
 Stone Jugs, Milk Crock and Jars;
 Glass Fruit Jars, pints and quarts;
 Star and Summer Mould Tallow Candles;
 Sausages, and Ground Corn Meal;
 Spice, Pepper, Ginger, rice and ground;
 Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce;
 Pine Apple Vinegar;
 Tomatoes and Mushroom Catchup;
 Soda, Cream Tartar, and Yeast Powders;
 Pickles, Fresh Peaches and Pine Apples;
 Raisins, all kinds and sizes;
 Buckets, Tubs and Churns;
 Olive Oil, Lamp and Lined Oil;
 Turpentine and White Lead.

AGRICULTURAL.
 Miller, Wingate & Co's Cutting Boxes and Corn Cutters.
 Munn & Co's Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers.
 Hambrogh Wheel Fans.
 Garrett & Cotnam's Steel Stubble Plows, Nos. 5, 6, and 7.
 I do not always keep in store Reapers, Mowers and Thrashers, but am agent for several manufacturing establishments and can get them for any person wanting them on short notice, and will sell them here at factory prices with the freight added.

Aug. 14, 1857.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SHOES, LADIES' SLIPPERS AND GAITERS, MISSES AND CHILDRENS GOAT AND KID BOOTS, BOYS GAITERS AND SHOES.

WITH OR WITHOUT HEELS.
 LADIES' BUSKINS.

GENTS LASTING SHOES
 AND
 GLOVE KID OXFORD TIES.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS AND FOR SALE AT
 EVANS' SHOE AND BOOKSTORE.
 July 1, 1857.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1857.

Bank Suspension in 1837.

We have taken the following statement of the condition of the Banks of Kentucky at the period of their suspension in 1837, from the report made to the Legislature at their December session of the same year. It will be remembered that we had then but three principal Banks, viz: The Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Louisville, and the following is a consolidated statement of their circulation at the date of suspension and at the end of each month until the meeting of the Legislature in December, 1837.

May 18, 1837, the Banks suspended, with total circulation of	\$4,001,310
May 31, the circulation was	3,468,535
June 30, the circulation was	3,019,293
July 31, the circulation was	2,886,415
Aug. 31, the circulation was	2,768,115
Sept. 30, the circulation was	2,839,150
Oct. 31, the circulation was	3,294,400
Nov. 30, the circulation was	3,414,265

At this period the Legislature convened, and the Banks were relieved from a forfeiture of their charters, and the following was their circulation until the period of resumption, which took place on the 13th of Aug. 1838.

Jan. 31, total circulation	\$4,088,310
Feb. 28, total circulation	4,187,735
Mar. 31, total circulation	4,092,935
April 30, total circulation	4,139,935
May 31, total circulation	4,279,303
June 30, total circulation	4,507,170
July 31, total circulation	4,526,220

The succeeding month of August the Banks resumed.

It may be proper to state that at the period of suspension the Bank of Louisville had a circulation of only \$99,545, which was reduced by voluntary payments to \$75,000. By the 28th section of her charter she could do no business after suspension until relieved by the Legislature, but after this was done her circulation swelled to \$68,514, which accounts in part for the increased circulation in the last table. The aggregate discounts were in a corresponding ratio, and may hereafter be given to the public.

The Lexington Statesman, commenting upon the recent declaration made by the Northern Bank of Kentucky that they would increase their discounts 5 per cent. upon their entire capital, uses the following language: "We can not concur with those of our contemporaries who receive this action of the Northern Bank as a movement, which, if adopted by the other banks, is calculated to afford immediate and sensible relief to the community. Five per cent upon the capital employed by that institution at this place, would yield thirty thousand dollars, an amount, we think, scarcely sufficient to afford reasonable facilities for carrying the products of this section of the State to market. The proposition has the appearance of great liberality, but when sifted to dollars and cents, is found a mere drop in the bucket, wholly inadequate to the necessities of the community."

If our banks have resolved to adhere strictly to the obligations of their charters and to pursue that line of policy which will preserve to them their privileges, without forfeiture, to take care of themselves and leave the public to look after its own interests as best it can, they can gain little by any such show of liberality. Unless in a condition to afford some substantial relief and take such action as will be of real advantage to the community, they had best turn their whole attention to the preservation of their chartered privileges. For if at last, despite these desperate efforts, they be forced to yield to the pressure of the times, such propositions as this will be found to constitute for them little claim to the leniency of the people's representatives. We doubt not a liberal action on their part, one evincing their appreciation of the objects for which they were established, and a desire to return to the public a fair consideration for the monopolies and privileges they enjoy, would meet its just consideration when they go before the Legislature asking repairs to their broken charters. But if determined first to take care of themselves and ask no favors only when forced to do it, they can make nothing by such tenders of inconsiderable relief.

The plain English of all this is, that if the banks suspend at once and do all they can to relieve the business community, and the suspension appears to be voluntary and done for the public good alone, that the Democratic Legislature will legalize the suspension and secure the banks against all forfeitures; but, if they do not suspend now but continue to hold out for a time and are finally compelled to suspend, and the suspension appears to be compulsory and not to accommodate the people, that the banks need expect nothing from the Legislature. It would be well for bank officers to think a little about this matter. The idea is of some importance because it is supposed to reflect the views of a large number of the dominant party, who will have things pretty much their own way this winter.

Why?—The Danville Tribune puts the subjoined questions to its patrons. No doubt some of our city readers have asked the same questions, and have not as yet received satisfactory answers. Prices must come down, and the people may as well submit to it at once:

Why is it that, although Wheat can be bought for 50 cents per bushel, our citizens still have to pay \$2.50 per hundred for Flour, and although Corn is selling at \$1.25 per barrel, Meal is held at \$1 per bushel? Can any one tell us why?

If we would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. CRAIG, ELLIOTT & CO., of Lexington, which may be found in another column; they offer great inducements to those who wish to purchase articles in their line of business. If you go to Lexington give them a call, and examine their stock.

A party of brokers visiting the branch of the State Bank of Ohio at Mansfield, a few days since, were mobbed and driven from the State. Thos. H. Ford, Lieutenant Governor of the State headed the mob.

The three mile race at Nashville last week, was won by Mr. Campbell's mare Laura Spillman, beating Tanager, by Sovereign, Pattie Wilson, by Rowton, and Sea Breeze, by Imp. Albion. The first heat was won by Sea Breeze, who was then distanced in the second heat. Time, 5:47½—5:49—5:52.

NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.—The

following letter, says the Baltimore American, addressed to the officers of a political meeting recently held in Boston is full of the national and patriotic sentiments to which in days gone by animated the great Whig party of which the author was a prominent leader. The events of each succeeding day add their testimony to the loss the country sustained by the extinction of a party which whether defeated or triumphant always recommended itself to the respect of the people. Recent elections have demonstrated that the party that has risen at the North upon the ruins of whiggery is almost certain to prove nothing more than an ephemeral faction, capable only of exerting any strength in the midst of an unnatural excitement and dying rapidly out from mere inanition when the constant impetus of sectional agitation is wanting. Its final disintegration, now a matter of certain occurrence at no distant day, must increase the desire to see reestablished a party representing the conservative, national and intelligent sentiments which the masses of the Whig party have been unable to recognize in any existing organization. In the meantime it is pleasant to read from one who has never been betrayed into a forgetfulness of Whig principles so much that is admirable compressed into a brief space as the subjoined letter of Mr. Winthrop affords:

Boston, Oct. 16, 1857.

My Dear Sir:—Unavoidable engagements would have rendered it impracticable for me to be at Faneuil Hall this evening, even if I had not previously resolved to attend no political meeting during the present season. I have no desire, however, to conceal the views which will govern my vote at the approaching election, and I cannot refuse to comply with your request for a brief expression of them.

I can vote for no one who stands before the people as the avowed candidate of a sectional party, and whose great end and object would seem to be to array "a united North" against the other parts of the country. Others may go for a united North; I shall continue to prefer a united Nation.

Nor can I vote for one who places so low an estimate on the value of an independent judiciary that he would either remove a State judge or displace, or, for a decision or decree, however unfavorable, which may have been given in the conscientious discharge of duty.

Nor am I ready to sustain a party which is placing a hundred thousand dollars at executive discretion, or indiscretion, to be sent away on errands of sympathy, while our own State treasury is in such lamentable need of aid, and more than all, its resources.

It is no time, in my humble judgment, for inflaming and stimulating sectional antipathies and animosities. They have already caused more evils than they can ever cure. We shall need all the co-operation and mutual good will of the various parts of the country to concert and carry out measures for restoring the prosperity of our commercial and industrial pursuits.

The labor of the North certainly requires some better encouragement and relief than any which can result from such wholesale and indiscriminate denunciations of Southern labor as were heard at the late Republican Convention.

Yours, respectfully and truly,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP.
Col. J. W. SEVER.

For the Commonwealth.

Evening AGAINST MORNING MARKETS.—As it appears that in the long struggle about the time when our markets shall be held, morning markets have carried the day. I desire to suggest one single improvement upon the present arrangement, which is, that all persons shall be fined for making purchases in the evening except the City Councilmen. It is not fair that these City Fathers shall be compelled to rise early in the morning, nor that they shall be compelled to violate, as they now constantly do, a law of their own making. This is an unjust wear and tear of conscience as well as flesh and bones at the same time.

A DUCK FATER.

A WILL CANCELLED BY CUTTING OUT ITS SIGNATURE.—An interesting decision was given by Judge Sir J. Hodson, in the Prerogative Court, London, on the 1st September, in regard to the cancellation of a will. The testatrix executed a will in 1850, bequeathing the bulk of her property to two sisters. After her death a codicil was produced, dated August 4, 1854, and duly attested, conveying the property, in the event of her surviving her sisters, to relatives in America, and appointing an executor to act in behalf of those relatives. She had also cut out her signature to the will of 1850. In the meantime one of her sisters had died. In behalf of the survivor it was moved the Court to grant probate of the will of 1850, on the ground that the testamentary paper of 1854 had been written in ignorance of the law, merely to declare her intentions in case of her surviving her sisters, and not with the purpose of revoking the will already made in her favor. The Judge held that cutting out the signature of a will was *prima facie* evidence of intentional cancellation, although circumstances might be laid before the court to show the contrary. In this case no circumstances have been laid before the court, and the court would not depend upon an *ex parte* statement precluding other interested parties from being heard. Probate of the will was therefore not granted, in order that those parties might oppose the application if they choose to do so.

EMPHATIC.—It is said of Gen. Zachary Taylor that when Major Bliss brought him Santa Anna's despatch, proposing that the American army should surrender without further ceremony, the General, who at this moment was busy writing a private letter on his camp chest, replied, without so much as looking up from his work, "Tell him to go to—!"—naming a place seldom mentioned except by hard swearers and clergymen. "But," remonstrated the gallant Major, "that does not strike me as appropriate language to use in a case of this sort—it's a formal, official despatch, and requires I suppose, a written answer." "Tell him to go to—!" reiterated the General, calmly; "put it in proper diplomatic phrase and all that sort of thing according to your own taste—but that is my answer."

The "present" made by President Buchanan to the captain of the Norwegian bark which rescued some of the passengers of the Central America, was paid for out of the public Treasury, and not from Mr. Buchanan's own pocket. Congress appropriated some \$2,000 for rewarding officers of foreign vessels who rendered aid to American vessels, and from this fund the present was made.

A PRINTER IN LUCK.—A young English printer, named Henry Floyd, lately engaged on the Savannah Georgian, sailed from that port for Liverpool last Monday, in the ship Georgia, having received intelligence that he was heir to an estate of £60,000.

When heaven desires to save a man, it gives him affection to protect him.

From Kansas.

QUINDARO, KANSAS, Oct. 22.

An injunction from Judge Cato to Gov. Walker and Stanton, commanding them to give certificates of election to the members that were elected by fraud in Johnson county, was served day before yesterday by a deputy sheriff at Stanton's residence, near the old camp, about two miles east of Leocompton. Gov. Walker is staying out there with Stanton, partly because he is not well and partly because he is afraid to stay in Leocompton.

Major Sherman, who is in command of the troops that have been quartered near Lawrence, has received orders from the Governor to remove with his whole command to Leocompton at once.

The following is a copy of Judge Cato's injunction:

TERRITORY OF KANSAS.
To Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas Territory, and Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary of the same, greeting:

Whereas, Samuel J. Jones, William Hall, Hiram Bledsoe, J. H. Danforth, John F. Eaton, L. S. Bell, A. P. Walker, William S. Wells, C. Thompson, Thos. B. Sykes, and U. B. Windsor, have been elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, to wit: The above first three named as members of the Council, the remainder as members of the House of Representatives of the said Assembly, appointed by law to meet on the 1st Monday of January, A. D. 1858, for the counties of Johnson and Douglas, the said Territory, to-wit: on the 3rd and 6th days of October, 1857, and ought to be commissioned as Councilmen and Representatives by you; nevertheless, you, not being ignorant of the premises, but disregarding your duty therein, have not only refused, though thereto required by the said members elect, to grant them their certificates of election, but yet endeavor to do so in contempt of law, and to the great damage of the said members elect, as by their complaint we have understood.

We, therefore, being willing that speedy justice should be done in their behalf, do command and enjoin you that immediately after the receipt of this writ you do cause the said members elect to be granted their certificates of election, and do signify the cause to us why you cannot or will not grant the certificates as aforesaid, lest in your default complaint should again come to us, and how you have executed this writ, made known to us at Leocompton on the 20th of October, A. D. 1857, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of October, A. D. 1857.

STERLING G. CATO,
Judge 2d Judicial Dist. Kansas Territory.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.—The long contested suit of the Northern Bank of Kentucky at this place against Noah Smith, Peter Smith, and Benjamin S. Allen, was decided in our circuit court last week. In the spring of 1851 a bill of John Richter, of Leesburg, Ky., for \$4,000, was protested at the Northern Bank, upon which were the above names.

The defendants admitted they signed a bill for Richter, but claimed that the one in court was not it. The suit has been tried several times, but resulted in a hung jury. The last time before this the case was up for trial, and just as it was about to be submitted, a letter was found, written by one of the directors to Richter, informing him that his bill was incorrectly signed and instructing him how to have it re-signed. The case was thereupon continued.

The jury decided that the signatures of Peter Smith and Benj. S. Allen were forgeries, but gave judgment against Noah Smith, it having been proven that he admitted his signature was genuine. Noah S. died soon after the suit was instituted, and his estate is said to be insolvent. Richter has been missing since that time.—*Paris Flag.*

The Lafayette, Ind., Courier says: "A lady in Blackwood county recently gave birth to a child only seven weeks after a previous confinement. The first child was a boy, and was born on the 13th day of June. The second was a girl, and was born on the 1st day of August. They are the children of Aaron Hess, an old resident of Blackwood. Both are living, and the mother is doing as well as could be expected. She attended to her daily household duties between the births."

THE HOG MARKET.—The Cincinnati Gazette, of

Wednesday, says:
A sale of 500 hogs was effected to day at \$5 per 100 lbs. net, deliverable from the 1st to the 10th of December. This is a clear decline of \$3 per 100 lbs. from the prices current about the 1st of August. Packing operations will commence in this city, weather favorable, about the 5th of November. But for the occurrence of the panic, prices would have opened at over \$7. It is now thought they will recede to \$4. At present every thing favors a low range of prices; but as the market will be governed by the course of financial affairs, it is difficult at present to form a reliable opinion as to the future.

A LAW QUESTION.—The enquiry was submitted by the United States Grand Jury, yesterday morning, to Judge Leavitt, whether penalization could be held against a State officer, who served, or attempted to serve, a valid process on a party in the hands of the United States officers. Judge Leavitt held that the State officer would be liable if the case was one of civil action. In a criminal case, the fact of his having a valid process, would not protect him from the penalty of the law. Yet there must have been an intention to interfere with the legal execution of the laws of the United States, and the officer must be presumed to have a knowledge of the circumstances of the case. To constitute a crime, there must have been an intention to obstruct the execution of the laws of the United States, it being held as a general rule that there can be no crime without an intention. [Cin. Gazette.]

A RICH THING.—The Leavenworth city (K. T.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Times says that the returns of the Oxford precinct of Johnson county, were exhibited by Gov. Walker at Lawrence as a curiosity. They were written out in one handwriting, and the slip of paper measured fifty-four feet in length. All the names except one hundred and twenty, were copied from "William's Cincinnati Directory" those commencing with the same letter following each other as regularly as they do upon the pages of that book.

Prince Joachim Murat, grandson of the late King of Naples, and son of Lucien Murat, formerly of Bordentown, N. J., is spoken of as likely to be selected as Vice-Roy of the Danubian Principalities. What his claims are for the dignity is not stated.

"Doesticks," of the N. Y. Tribune, otherwise Mortimer Thompson, was married in New Haven, Conn., last week, to Miss Anna Van Cleare, of Minnesota.

During the three months ending 30th Sept. last, there arrived at Liverpool from the United States 2,769 returned emigrants.

How to RAISE MONEY.—A writer proposes that all persons having gold and silver ornaments, watches, bracelets, and articles of that sort, shall take them to the Assay office, have them melted down and draw the cash for them. He estimates that the sum of ten millions of dollars would be set in circulation at once by this operation. He does not seem to consider that "all that glitters is not gold."

When heaven desires to save a man, it gives him affection to protect him.

Items by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.

The excitement increases. The Governor has been waited upon by a number of prominent citizens, urging him to withdraw his proclamation. He gave no definite answer. A town meeting has been called for to-morrow afternoon. The Mayor has issued a notice requesting the citizens not to attend the meeting, fearing it may tend to inflame the present excited state of the public mind. A number of military officers have called on the Governor, informing him that the military would not obey his orders, and that most of the companies were temporarily disbanding. Democratic politicians are enrolling to offer their services to the Governor as armed citizens, under military commanders. The Mayor will issue a proclamation on Monday morning detailing his arrangements for the preservation of the peace and protection of voters. The city is full of rumors with regard to the arrival of troops from Washington, but they are believed to be entirely unfounded. Some of the armories of the German companies were to-day entered by a party of men, who took out all the arms, and carried them to the central police station, leaving them down on the floor. They were promptly returned by the Governor's adjutant to-morrow. The general impression is that he will withdraw the proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Attorney General Black has given an opinion that the Government of the United States has ample power, and by the highest treaty stipulations, is bound to redress the wrongs of the Kansas Nation Indians against unlawful intruders upon their reserved lands.

The amount in the United States Treasury subject to draft, is \$2,802,000. The receipts for the week ending Monday were \$441,000.

In reply to a postmaster, who complained of being overwhelmed with mail, a change, First Assistant Postmaster General King says: "A postmaster is not compelled to receive cents in payment of either postage or stamps, nor from any person at one time more than thirty cents in three cent coins."

The Postmaster General has appointed six new agents to accompany the mail between Philadelphia and Columbus, Ohio, with a view to ensure prompt transmission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Previous to the election in Kansas, Gov. Walker received specific instructions from the administration, relative to his duty upon that subject, and which precluded him from purging the polls as he freely did, in rejecting the returns of the Oxford district, and without authority from Washington, and clearly violating his instructions. This conduct is emphatically condemned. There is reason to believe that both Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton will be removed unless they shall choose to resign. Application was made to-day for the employment of United States troops on Wednesday next, to assist, if necessary, the State authorities in preserving peace at the elections in Baltimore. The application has been taken, though it is highly probable that the request will be refused.

Sir William Owsley is expected to arrive at Washington about the 15th of November, and it is believed that his instructions will be such as to lead to the adjustment of the Central American question in a manner entirely satisfactory to the United States government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

The Navy Department has designed three of the five ships of war, respective to the navy yards of Gosport, Philadelphia and Pensacola. One of the engines is to be constructed at the Washington navy yard.

The plans and drawings of these vessels are now in process, of preparation and together with the sloop to be built by Mr. Westervelt, will be commenced with the least possible delay. It is not yet determined where the remaining sloop is to be built; but this question will probably be decided during the present week.

The operations at the Charleston and Portsmouth yards will be ample, and a large amount of work will be thrown into the Brooklyn yard. The discharge of the Gosport was merely temporary. It is the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to keep the mechanics at these yards employed all winter, a policy which cannot fail to be rightly appreciated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

A ratification meeting of the Democracy of New York city was held last evening at Tammany Hall. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Kansas policy of Gov. Walker, and recommending amendments to the banking system of the State.

The Times was wrong in regard to the British commission. Sir Owsley goes Minister to Central America.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, was lately married to Miss Harriet A. Pampelley, of Oswego, N. Y.

E. G. Squiers, late United States Charge to Nicaragua, was married in Providence, on the 23d, to Miriam F., daughter of Chas. Follen, of New Orleans.

BOTTOMLESS PIETY.—Mrs. A. is well known as one of those malignant Christians, who, as Hood says, "think they're pious when they're only bilious," and who furnish their highest evidence of religion by perpetually recommending it to other people, as if it was an article they wished to dispose of to keep it from spoiling.

Brown was asked if he didn't think that Mrs. A. was "deeply pious." "Yes," said Brown, "her piety is so deep that I cannot see any bottom to it!"

Soozann's Ergostrophy to the Panick.

[From the Evening Post.]
Amazon! creecher! say, wot gev yew burth? Was't sum ammus rivur, on ooze bank? Yew made wich orful runn' say, didn't yew no? They'd kave! Dew say, wot makes yew run no? Fmashin' and brak'n' things so frightfully. With such a holest shorter! Ain't yew sick? Ofmashed and broken vintals! Don't yew think Yew'd better d'up, or ellse slummr down? I do.

MARRIED.

In Lexington on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., by the Rev. R. G. Frank, Mr. James S. Searles, to Miss Lizette Wallace, all of Lexington, Ky.

In Bridgeport, on the 28th of October, by the Rev. James S. Searles, Mr. Micron G. Warren, of Jefferson county, to Miss Victoria E. Searles, of Henderson, Ky.

DIED.

On the 28th of October, at Equila, in Woodford county, Ky., at the residence of her grand-father, Col. E. H. Blackburn, Mary, daughter of Major T. B. Finney, of Arkansas.

Have Your Corns Cured.

Dr. Ross would respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Frankfort, that he is now stopping at the Capital Hotel, where he expects to remain but a short time, and there afflict with Corns, Bunions, and other diseases of the feet, by calling at the Capital from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M. can have them extracted free from pain, or drawing blood, to their entire satisfaction. He uses no medicine that is calculated to make the feet sore.

Nov. 2, 1857—4f.

BAOON AND LARD.—600 lbs Bacon Shoulders; 400 lbs Bacon Hams; 500 lbs Bacon Sides; 10 kegs Prime Lard.
Nov. 2, 1857 GRAY & TODD.

DRIED BEEF AND BEEF TONGUES.—300 lbs sugar cured Dried Beef; 4 doz. the Beef Tongues received, and for sale by
Nov. 2, 1857 GRAY & TODD.

CHEESE.—20 boxes prime Western Reserve Cheese; 10 boxes prime Cream Cheese; 8 boxes prime Apple Cheese, received and for sale by
Nov. 2, 1857 GRAY & TODD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Great Attraction.

Mrs. F. T. Lyons has just received and opened a very large and splendid lot of MILLINERY GOODS. Give her a call.
Oct. 23, 1857—4f.

We are authorized to announce E. H. TOLK, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms to the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Kentucky.
[Oct.—23te.]

We are authorized to announce Mr. L. P. LITTLE, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.
[Oct. 19—te.]

We are requested to announce Major M. D. WEST, as a candidate for State Librarian.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. NOURSE as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate.
[Sept. 11—4f.]

We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

We are authorized to announce Jno. W. PAUETT as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

Assistant Clerk of the Senate.
We are authorized to announce Edward Hensley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate of the next General Assembly.
Sept. 7—4f.

New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest. Please give him a call.
Sept. 2, 1857—4f.

Youghiogheny Coal.
13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by
July 1,—4f. R. C. STEELE & CO.

Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the BUCK RUN CHURCH on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month.
June 8, 1857—4f.

NOTICE.

We are now receiving and opening new stock of
Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery,
And the latest style of
MEN AND BOYS HATS.
Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.
We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand.
July 22, 1857—4f. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Blank Negotiable Notes.
BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.
July 24th, 1857.

\$30,000
WORTH OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
AT
PRIME COST!

CRAIG, ELLIOTT & CO.,
LEXINGTON, KY.

Owing to the limitation of their partnership to the first day of January next, will offer their entire stock of
FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS
AT COST FOR CASH!

Or to their regular customers on account, to the 1st of January next, consisting in part of the following Goods:
75 Patterns Flounced Bayadere and Side Striped Silk Dresses;
125 Patterns Plain, Striped and Plain Silk Dresses;
Children's Calicoes, Gingham and other Dress Goods.

EMBROIDERIES.
30 Sets Valencia and English Thread Lace, new and beautiful.
35 Sets Cambric and Swiss Embroideries, new designs.
Collars, Sleeves and Bands separately.

LINEN GOODS.

100 pieces Richardson's Irish Linens, our own importation, cheap and warranted all linen.
Table Linen, Sheetings, Towels and Napkins.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Cassinets;
CLOAKS, MANTLES & SHAWLS.
Velvet Cloaks and Mantles, Embroidered and Plain.
Cloth and Woollen Cloaks and Mantles;
Chanelle, Broche and Woollen Shawls & Scarfs;

WEDDING, PARTY AND DINING GOODS.
30 Patterns of White and Colored Silks, Flounced; Embroidered & Striped for Weddings & Parties.
15 Patterns White and Colored Tulle, Crapes and Muslin.

DRESSES VERY HANDSOME & CHEAP.
With a very large assortment of all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, and we pledge our friends and customers to sell them as above and cheaper than ever sold in the Western country.
[Nov. 2, 1857—6w.]

MILLINERY

AND
FANCY GOODS STORE,
MANSION HOUSE,
ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

MRS. E. C. STROBRIDGE

WOULD respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has on hand a large and fashionable assortment of
Bonnets, Caps,
Head Dresses,
Ribbons, Feathers,
Flowers, Hair Braids,
Curls, Brass Hoops,
and all other articles usually kept in a Millinery Establishment, which she will sell as low as the lowest.
Nov. 3, 1857—3m.

WM. H. GRAY. JAS. H. TODD

GRAY & TODD,

